

13. SALISBURY SOUND AND PERIL STRAIT

(1) This chapter describes Salisbury Sound, Hoonah Sound and Peril Strait, the inside passage from Chatham Strait to Sitka, via Neva Strait and Olga Strait.

(2) **Chart 17320.**—Weekly scheduled mail and passenger vessels bound from Wrangell, Petersburg, Juneau, or Skagway to Sitka pass through Peril Strait and Salisbury Sound and then proceed S through Neva Strait and Olga Strait. Under adverse conditions, when coming S from Juneau or Skagway, they sometimes pass through Icy Strait and Cross Sound, then outside to Salisbury Sound before entering Neva Strait. Sergius Narrows in Peril Strait is a difficult passage to make under any conditions, because of its narrowness and strong tidal currents and eddies. Passage through Sergius Narrows should only be attempted at slack water and preferably at high-water slack, and with local knowledge. Small craft, barge, and ship traffic is heavy through the narrows; caution is advised.

(3) **Weather.**—Salisbury Sound is open to prevailing wind and sea from the Gulf of Alaska, whereas Peril Strait is sheltered somewhat by Chichagof Island. In the sound, SW swells frequently roll in and break along the N shore, sometimes reaching Baranof Island. Winds often draw through Salisbury Sound and into Peril Strait, which, because of its orientation, is susceptible to both strong southeasterlies and northerlies. These winds are most likely from October through February. Heavy fog sometimes moves into the sound but frequently disappears at the mouths of Fish Bay and Neva Strait. Occasionally, the fog reaches Peril Strait as far as Sergius Narrows and sometimes fills the strait N of the narrows.

(4) **Chart 17323.**—Salisbury Sound has its entrance from the sea 200 miles NW of Dixon Entrance and connects Peril Strait and Neva Strait with the Pacific Ocean between Cape Georgiana and Klokachef Island. About 1.8 miles from the E end, the channel is contracted to 1 mile by Goloi Islands on the N side and Sinitsin Island on the S. Vessels bound for Sitka from Cross Island, Yakutat Bay, and the coast W commonly enter through Salisbury Sound, as the distance is less than by way of Cape Edgumbe and that route puts them sooner into smooth water.

(5) The shores of the sound are foul, especially the N side, which is studded with islands, rocks, and reefs with some kelp. It is open to the prevailing wind and sea, and generally a SW swell rolls in and breaks along the N shore, sometimes reaching Baranof Island. There are no dangers through the middle of the sound, but the depths are irregular and the bottom rocky; banks with depths of 6 to 20 fathoms have been found in the middle of the entrance.

(6) The country back of the N shore is steep and rugged. The S shore is more undulating, though quite high near the ocean, and is covered with trees from the top to the water's edge.

(7) Approaching Salisbury Sound from seaward, especially from W, it is sometimes difficult for a stranger to recognize the entrance until close-to. The bare, rugged mountains on the N side of the sound are prominent, and the sand beach at the head of Sealion Cove (see also chart 17325), 2 miles S of Cape Georgiana, is at times useful in identifying the cape.

(8) **Currents.**—The current from the sea sets E on the flood into Salisbury Sound, Peril Strait, and Neva Strait. The ebb cur-

rent sets W. The current velocity is 1 to 1.5 knots. (See the Tidal Current Tables for daily predictions.)

(9) **Cape Georgiana** is the S point at the entrance to Salisbury Sound. **Mount Georgiana**, 1,383 feet high, is a rounded hill, about 0.7 mile E of the cape. About 2 miles SE from the cape is the first prominent peak that, from S and W, seems to rise gradually from the low point by a series of steps. This is a prominent landmark from SW for Salisbury Sound.

(10) **Sea Rock** is an irregular, bare ledge, about 6 feet high, 0.6 mile NW of Cape Georgiana. **Morskoi Rock**, 0.6 mile W of Sea Rock, has 1 fathom over it, is not marked by kelp, and has the sea usually breaking over it. The rock is marked on its NW side by a seasonal buoy.

(11) A deep channel is between these two rocks, and between Sea Rock and the cape, but neither is recommended. Strong tide rips are found around the cape and these two rocks when the wind is from NW or NE, whereas with S winds the rips are more prevalent around **Point Leo**, on the N side of the entrance to the sound.

(12) **Klokachef Island**, on the N side at the entrance to Salisbury Sound, is of triangular shape. On its S side, bare cliffs, 900 feet high, have the appearance of the N half of a crater and are prominent from well out to sea to the SW. Bare reefs extend from the S and W sides of the island. At the E point are several bare rocks and **Vincent Reef** that extends about 0.4 mile S and generally has the sea breaking over it. From the NW point of the island the **Fortuna Reefs** extend as a partially submerged reef for 600 yards NW to two bare rocks; and thence from these rocks for 0.5 mile W as a submerged reef, showing some kelp and always a breaking sea. Klokachef Point, the S point of Klokachef Island, is the N point at the entrance to Salisbury Sound and is marked by **Klokachef Island Light** (57°24.2'N., 135°54.4'W.), 85 feet above the water and shown from a square frame with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark.

(13) **Olga Rock**, about 1.2 miles W of Klokachef Point, on line with Klokachef Point and the N shore of Salisbury Sound, has ½ fathom over it and, except at high water and a very smooth sea, always shows a breaker. Deep water is between Klokachef Island and the rock.

(14) **Kalinin Bay**, on the S side of Salisbury Sound 2.5 miles inside the entrance, has anchorage near its head that is used by fishing craft, but its narrow entrance is obstructed by rocks. Large craft should favor the SW shore in approaching the entrance in order to avoid a ¾-fathom kelp-marked shoal off the entrance. Favor the W shore in entering until up to the first bend, then steer midchannel courses. A large rock awash is about 100 yards off the E shore at the narrowest part of the channel, just before the bay widens to form the main anchorage. Another rock awash is close E.

(15) A submerged rock with 1 fathom over it, and usually marked by a halibut float during the summer, is 100 yards off the W shore and about 100 yards NW of the large rock awash. Also marking this site is the ruins of a building with stub piling that extends 10 yards offshore. Strangers should enter at half tide or low water, passing about 30 yards W of the large rock. Well-protected anchorage in any weather can be found near the head of the bay in 4 to 5 fathoms, soft mud bottom.

(16) **Sinitsin Island**, low and wooded, is about 0.8 mile E of the entrance to Kalinin Bay, and is the farthest projection on the S side of Salisbury Sound. It should not be approached closer than

0.2 mile on its N side and 0.5 mile on its W side. Deep water extends close up to the E side of the island. Small craft sometimes pass between the island and Kruzof Island, but strangers should use this passage with extreme care.

(17) **Sinitsin Cove**, on the S side of Salisbury Sound 1 mile SE of Sinitsin Island, has deep water, an irregular, rocky bottom; its shores are fringed with ledges. In bad weather the swell rolls heavily into this cove.

(18) **Goloi Islands**, about 5.9 miles E of Klokachef Point and 0.5 mile off the N shore, are two in number and bushy; the N one is divided at high water; the S one has the appearance of a flattened cone. There are a number of other islands along and close to the N shore, but these and **Krugloi Islands**, 0.5 mile E, are the most prominent. These islands are surrounded by kelp rather close-to, and there is deep water close to the edge of the kelp on their S sides.

(19) **Round Island**, about 0.9 mile E of Goloi Islands, is wooded and close to the N shore of Salisbury Sound at the entrance to Peril Strait.

(20) **Chart 17320.—Peril Strait** is important as affording a frequently used passage from Salisbury Sound, and the waters S to Chatham Strait. Its total length is about 39 miles. From Salisbury Sound it extends in a general NE direction for 11.5 miles through Kakul Narrows, Sergius Narrows, and either Rose Channel or Adams Channel to Povorotni Island; this part of the strait is narrow, has frequent changes in direction, and strong tidal currents, and strangers, other than small craft, are advised to take a pilot. From Povorotni Island the strait has a general NE direction for about 4.5 miles to Otstoia Island, where it turns SE for 16 miles to Lindenberg Head, and then E for about 7 miles to Chatham Strait. Some of the more serious dangers are marked by buoys or lights. A pilot may sometimes be acquired at Sitka, Juneau, or Ketchikan.

(21) **Fog** from Salisbury Sound occasionally makes into Peril Strait as far as Sergius Narrows, and at times fills the strait N of the narrows.

(22) **Currents**.—The flood current from Salisbury Sound sets NE through Sergius Narrows and Adams Channel and meets the flood from Chatham Strait in the broad part of Peril Strait between Povorotni Island and Otstoia Island; the ebb current sets in the opposite direction. In Peril Strait the strongest currents are in Sergius Narrows, where the velocity is 5.9 knots on the flood and 5.5 knots on the ebb. For other places in the strait, the velocity of the current is between 1.4 and 2.5 knots. (See the Tidal Current Tables for daily predictions.)

(23) **Chart 17323.—Point Kakul**, the SE point at the entrance to Peril Strait from Salisbury Sound, is bold and wooded. **Kakul Rock**, with 2 fathoms over it and marked by kelp, is 275 yards W from the point. A lighted buoy marks the W side of the rock.

(24) **Kakul Narrows** forms the entrance to Peril Strait from Salisbury Sound. The narrows are deep, the dangers are marked by aids, and they are easily navigated. The narrows have been found clear as shown on the chart.

(25) **Salmonberry Cove** is a small bight on the NW side of Kakul Narrows where small craft can find indifferent and partially protected anchorage.

(26) **Brad Rock**, with about 1 fathom over it and marked by a buoy, is 175 yards from the NW side of Kakul Narrows, and about 0.2 mile W of the outer Channel Rock. There are heavy tide

swirls through this narrow part of the strait. The buoy tows under when currents are strong.

(27) **Channel Rocks** extend 250 yards N from the S point at the N end of Kakul Narrows. The largest rock is about 3 feet high and close-to; N of it are two rocks that cover only at the highest tides. **Kakul Narrows Light 4** (57°22.4'N., 135°41.0'W.), 27 feet above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red triangular daymark. A rock that bares is close N of the light. There is thick kelp close-to, N and E of these rocks.

(28) **Fish Bay** has its entrance on the E shore S of Sergius Narrows. Sand and gravel beaches show along the shores at low water, and at its head is a flat nearly 0.5 mile in extent. In 1976, a log storage was on this flat. The easternmost of the **Haley Rocks** in the entrance, are covered 4 feet and they are surrounded by kelp. A rock awash is 250 yards W of Haley Rocks. **Haley Anchorage**, 300 yards from the S shore and about 0.3 mile W of Haley Point, has depths of 18 to 20 fathoms, sand bottom, and affords fair shelter in S weather. **Haley Point** is a sand flat terminating in a high-water island.

(29) **Schulze Cove** is on the N side of Fish Bay. **Piper Island**, low and wooded, is in the entrance; the navigable channel, about 0.2 mile wide, is between it and the W shore; the channel on the E side of the island should not be attempted. The only danger in the approach to the cove is Haley Rocks. It is reported that SE winds draw through the cove with considerable force.

(30) In 1983, a log storage area occupied most of the cove. The log storage rafts are not easily discernible during periods of darkness or when visibility is reduced; caution is advised.

(31) **Suloia Bay**, W of the S entrance to Sergius Narrows, has anchorage for small craft near its head in 18 to 22 fathoms, rocky bottom. The shores are foul near the anchorage, contracting it somewhat, and it is not recommended. Swirls make well into the bay. **Suloia Point**, the S entrance point to the bay, is marked by a light. **Suloia Islet**, wooded, is in the bay 0.2 mile from the S side with rocks between. **Suloia Rock**, bare at low water, is 400 yards N of Suloia Islet.

(32) **Sergius Channel** is a 24-foot-deep and 450-foot-wide dredged channel that leads through Sergius Narrows. In April 2001, the controlling depth was 24 feet in the N half and 18 feet in the S half of the channel. The channel is marked by two buoys on the S side; one buoy marks a rock, covered 16 feet, and the other marks the N side of Wayanda Ledge, which makes into the S side of the channel. The channel between the buoys and the N project limits is about 300 feet wide. Mariners are advised to use caution. Vessels should pass through the narrows only at or near slack water, especially with the large tides, and preferably at high-water slack. At the strength of the current it is not safe for any vessel bound either way, especially long ones, between Francis Rocks and Liesnoi Shoal. With the smallest tides those with local knowledge pass through at all stages of the current.

(33) Mariners are advised to be on hand at least one-half hour before the predicted times of slack water in case abnormal conditions cause slack water to occur earlier than the stated times. If the current tables are not available, tide tables may be used. In Sergius Narrows the current turns N to S about 2 hours before the time of high water at Sitka and from S to N about 1¾ hours before the time of low water at Sitka. These are average times and do not take into consideration variations due to tidal inequalities as do the current table predictions.

(34) At the strength of the current the water is very much disturbed, heaving up over West Francis Rock, Prolewy Rock, and

Wayanda Ledge in the middle and boiling and swirling in the channel, especially at the end where the water is passing out. The channel is so narrow and the current so variable in direction that if a vessel gets a sheer she may be carried onto the ledges or shore before she can be straightened out. With a strong N flowing current a sharp deflection occurs at Shoal Point, which is dangerous, especially to long vessels bound S, as it sheers the bow E in the direction of Wayanda Ledge, and there is little room to straighten out again on the proper channel line. With a strong S-flowing current a similar sharp deflection occurs W of West Francis Rock, which is dangerous, especially to long vessels, bound either way, as it sheers the bow in toward the cove on the W side. (See the Tidal Current Tables for daily predictions in Sergius Narrows.)

(35) Vessels awaiting slack water at Sergius Narrows usually slow down before reaching it. If anchorage is desired when N of the narrows, Bear Bay is convenient for small vessels. Deep Bay is a much better anchorage, but its entrance is narrow.

(36) A small-craft channel that passes S of East Francis Rock and Rapids Island is narrow. The channel is used extensively by local fishermen and should only be used with local knowledge. The current is reported to be weaker in this channel than in the Sergius Narrows channel.

(37) **Rapids Island** is a small wooded island near the middle of Sergius Narrows. **East Francis Rock**, 350 yards SW of the SW point of Rapids Island, has a least depth of 1½ fathoms. **West Francis Rock**, marked by a lighted buoy, 400 yards WNW of the W point of Rapids Island, has leaf kelp that only shows at slack water. West Francis Rock and the immediate area surrounding the rock has a least depth of 21 feet. Mariners are urged to exercise caution in the area. Vessels pass NW of the rock. In this vicinity the swirls and whirlpools are very strong while the current runs S.

(38) **Prolewy Rock**, 0.1 mile N of the middle of the N side of Rapids Island, uncovers 8 feet. **Wayanda Ledge**, within the 4-fathom curve, extends about 150 yards N of Prolewy Rock into the S side of the channel about 180 feet; the NNE side of the ledge is marked by a buoy.

(39) **Sergius Narrows Light 9** (57°24.5'N., 135°37.9'W.), 17 feet above the water and shown from a skeleton tower with a green square daymark, is on the N side of the narrows.

(40) **Liesnoi Shoal**, about in midchannel 300 yards S of Midway Rock, has a least depth of 1¼ fathoms and is marked by a lighted buoy close to the edge of the kelp between the shoal and **Mountain Head**, and 400 yards from the latter. **Midway Rock**, grass covered, is awash at highest tides.

(41) **Point Siroi Island**, marked by a light, is about 0.8 mile NE of Mountain Head.

(42) **Bear Bay**, on the SE shore, has anchorage for small vessels only, but is convenient if awaiting slack water in Sergius Narrows. Enter in midchannel and anchor with **Arthur Island** in line with the SW side of **Bear Bay Island**, bearing N, in 13 to 18 fathoms, soft bottom. Vessels should not go above the range given to avoid swinging onto the ledge on the S side of the bay.

(43) **Deep Bay**, on the NW side of the strait between Big Island and Little Island, is a good anchorage, and the most convenient for large vessels N of Sergius Narrows while awaiting slack water in the narrows. **Grasstop Rock**, about 5 feet high, is midway between Big Island and Little Island, and is marked by a daybeacon. The best passage into the bay is between the rock and Big Island.

(44) To enter, keep the S side of Big Island aboard at a distance of 100 yards in passing Grasstop Rock, then follow a midchannel

course into the bay and anchor 0.2 to 0.8 mile beyond the wooded islet on the N side, W of Big Island in 10 to 12 fathoms, soft bottom. A rock about 10 feet high, is 100 yards SE of Big Island, and kelp-marked rocks extend 100 yards SE of the rock.

(45) **Middle Point Rock**, marked by a light, is 300 yards W of **Middle Point** with a narrow channel between. The rock is covered at half tide. A ledge with 2 fathoms over it is 350 yards SSE of Arthur Island.

(46) **Yellow Point**, marked by a light, is about 0.6 mile N of Middle Point. A rock, bare at half tide and marked by a daybeacon, is 150 yards offshore, 0.3 mile E of Yellow Point.

(47) Wooded **Big Rose Island** and **Little Rose Island** are in midchannel 3 miles S from Pogibshi Point. **Adams Channel** is the passage E of them; **Rose Channel** is the passage W.

(48) **Rose Island Rock**, bare and marked by a light, is 200 yards off a bight on the E side of Big Rose Island. A light is 350 yards to the N.

(49) **Rose Channel Rock**, marked by a daybeacon, is 250 yards NW of Little Rose Island and 400 yards from the W shore. It is awash at highest tides and is a danger only when using Rose Channel.

(50) **Povorotni Island**, low and wooded, is 500 yards NNW of **Pogibshi Point** and is marked by a light on the NW end of the island. The island shows against a wooded highland in coming from N and is not readily seen until fairly close-to. A bare ledge is between the island and Pogibshi Point; the narrow passage between this ledge and the point is suitable only for small craft.

(51) **Poison Cove** has its entrance W of Povorotni Island. In 1976, a log storage area occupied most of the cove. Small craft desiring moorage can tie up to the log booms, although they are moved often.

(52) From Pogibshi Point the shoreline trends in a NE direction for about 5.5 miles to Nismeni Point, about 1 mile beyond Otstoia Island. (See also chart 17338.) **Deadman Reach** is the stretch of water off the flat between Otstoia Island and Pogibshi Point, about 2.2 miles from the latter. Anchorage may be made in several places along the shore.

(53) **Pogibshi Anchorage**, in about 20 fathoms, soft bottom, is in Goose Cove on the NE side of Pogibshi Point off the entrance to a small lagoon. **Favorite Anchorage**, in 17 fathoms, is about 1.2 miles SW of Otstoia Island and 0.2 mile from shore. Anchorage may also be made 0.4 mile SW of Otstoia Island.

(54) **Emmons Island** is about 5 miles N of Povorotni Island. A bar, which bares, extends W from the westernmost point of Emmons Island 0.3 mile into the channel between Emmons Island and Chichagof Island. Passage can be made in 9 to 15 fathoms by holding a midchannel course to within 0.5 mile of the westernmost point of Emmons Island; the course should then be shaped so as to hold the Chichagof Island shore aboard at about 300 yards while passing the bar.

(55) **Ushk Bay** has its entrance on the W side about 2.5 miles SW of Emmons Island. Secure anchorage may be found in the bay, in 18 to 20 fathoms, soft bottom. Log storage areas are near the head of the bay and along the S shore. Caution is advised during the periods of reduced visibility.

(56) **Hoggatt Reefs** are about 2.7 miles NE of Povorotni Island and 1.2 miles from the E shore. The largest and highest part of the reef at the E end is **Hoggatt Island**, a grass and sand islet covered only at highest tides. Ledges, covered at about half tide, are W of the island; and rocks, covered at ordinary high water, are S of it. The S end of the reef is marked by a light.

(57) **Dolph Rock**, which bares, is about 0.8 mile off the W shore at the entrance to Ushk Bay and 1.2 miles W of Hoggatt Island. In 1976, it was reported that the rock was only visible on extreme low tides.

(58) **Ford Rock**, which bares only at lowest tides, is about 0.8 mile N of Hoggatt Island and 1.5 miles W of Krugloi Islet, about in line between it and the N point at the entrance to Ushk Bay.

(59) **Otstoia Island**, low and wooded, with dead trees standing at its NE end, is 4.5 miles NE of Povorotni Island. **Otstoia Island Light** (57°33.7'N., 135°27.0'W.), 17 feet above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the S end of the island.

(60) **Elovoi Islet**, small and wooded and marked by a light, and **Krugloi Islet**, small with a clump of trees in the middle, are close together about 0.6 mile W of Otstoia Island.

(61) **Charts 17323, 17338.**—A flat extends about 300 yards off the **Duffield Peninsula** shore constricting the channel between it and Otstoia Island to a clear width of about 150 yards. A lighted buoy, about 200 yards S of Otstoia Island Light, marks the edge of the flat. The channel has a depth of about 7¼ fathoms.

(62) **Cozian Reef**, with ¼ to 10 fathoms over it, extends about 0.7 mile NE of the NE end of Otstoia Island. The reef is marked near its E extremity by a light.

(63) **Nismeni Point** is low and wooded and is about 1.1 miles E of Otstoia Island. A submerged rock is 200 yards from the shore and 0.5 mile W of Nismeni Point. A reef extends 0.4 mile E of the point.

(64) **Charts 17323, 17320.**—**Hoonah Sound** is the prolongation of Peril Strait NW of Emmons Island (57°36.0'N., 135°32.5'W.). **Vixen Islands**, a group of small islands, is about 0.5 mile to the NW of Emmons Island. They consist of two wooded islands; the northernmost island has an isthmus in the center almost dividing it from its low rocky NE side. A bar extends about 0.1 mile SW from the southernmost island. A midchannel reef, baring 5 feet, obstructs the passage between Emmons Island and the Vixen Islands. Ledges and shoal areas fringe the NW shore of Emmons Island. Small craft may make the passage in 3 to 10 fathoms by holding the wooded Vixen Islands close aboard at about 200 yards and staying well clear of the ledge that extends about 150 yards NE of the wooded and rocky northernmost island. **Moser Island**, about 2.5 miles NW of Emmons Island, divides Hoonah Sound into two arms, connected at high water at the NW end of Moser Island.

(65) **North Arm** is comparatively clear to within 2 miles of its head, where a rock, covered 3 feet, is midchannel surrounded by a shoal. The shoal extends for 0.6 mile SSE from an island on the N side of the arm. There is no safe passage between the island and the N shore of the arm. A restricted passage, usable by small craft, is available along the S shore of the island. To make the passage in 7 to 12 fathoms, keep the S shore of the island aboard at about 200 yards and 0.2 mile off the N shore of the arm until well past the island and rock. Passage may also be made in 30 to 35 fathoms along the S shore. Care should be taken to avoid the gravel bar, projecting 0.3 mile from the tree line, at the mouth of a stream on the S shore of the arm SSE of the island. A flat extends 0.5 mile from the head of the North Arm; a wooded island, with a ledge that extends about 0.2 mile E from its E shore, is near the center of the flat. The tidal flat is W of a N-S line through the

middle of the ledge; anchorage may be made E of this line in 15 to 25 fathoms.

(66) **South Arm** extends NW about 5.5 miles along the S shore of Moser Island. On the S side of the arm, 1 mile within its entrance and just W of a wooded islet, is **Fick Cove**; the head and W edge of the cove are shoal. A rock quay projects from the S shore near the head, but is surrounded by a shoal that bares. Anchorage with minimum depths of 15 fathoms is found within the cove, E of a line running NW from the cabins on its E edge. A shoal extends 0.4 mile into the arm 1.5 miles NW of Fick Cove. Just to the N of the shoal the South Arm divides into two branches, Patterson Bay leading WSW and another small branch leading NNW.

(67) The N branch of the South Arm is clear to within about 1 mile of its head; a flat extends about 0.8 mile from the head. In the middle, about 1.8 miles within the entrance, is a rock that bares 9½ feet. Clear passage may be gained by staying about 200 yards off either shore when passing the rock; a ledge extends about 250 yards offshore from a point N of the head. Anchorage can be made 300 to 500 yards N of the rock in 13 to 16 fathoms. The N branch connects to the North Arm during tides greater than 12 feet, when the passage can be made by skiff.

(68) **Patterson Bay**, the S branch of the South Arm, has shoals fringing its NW side and a flat at its head. Near its entrance on the N, adjacent to Point Reynard, is a small, NW trending inlet (57°40.7'N., 135°42.9'W.), about 0.3 mile long, that offers anchorage for small craft in 3 to 8 fathoms in its center. **Douglass Bay** (57°41.0'N., 135°44.0'W.), just to the W around Point Reynard, affords anchorage in 5 to 12 fathoms. To enter, keep the E shore aboard at a distance of 200 yards to avoid the reef to the W, and anchor in the middle of the bay about 0.4 mile from the head. Near the center of the branch, opposite Douglass Bay is a 4-fathom pinnacle, the only obstruction in the central channel of Patterson Bay. Anchorage may be made near the head in 24 fathoms, but care should be taken to avoid the extensive tidal flats that extend 0.5 mile from the head.

(69) **Chart 17338.**—**Broad Island**, 200 feet high and wooded, is 2.1 miles NE of Otstoia Island and 0.5 mile off the N shore at the entrance to Hoonah Sound. **Broad Island Light** (57°35.1'N., 135°23.6'W.), 14 feet above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the W side of the island. Passage may be made between Broad Island and Chichagof Island to the N. Midchannel depths range from 40 to 60 fathoms; a shoal extends 0.2 mile NE from Broad Island, and a bar extends 0.2 mile out from the tree line on Chichagof Island into the channel.

(70) On the N shore of Peril Strait, 2.5 miles E of Broad Island, a large landslide extends up the mountain side for several hundred feet.

(71) **Nismeni Cove**, on the E side of Nismeni Point, affords anchorage for small craft, with protection from S winds. To enter, keep the S shore aboard at a distance of about 200 yards to avoid the reef off Nismeni Point, and anchor in the middle of the cove about 0.3 mile from the head, in 6 fathoms, fair holding ground.

(72) **Peschani Point** is a low wooded point on the S side 2.8 miles NW of Rodman Bay. The point is marked by a light.

(73) **Rodman Bay**, on the S side 6 miles SE of Nismeni Point, offers good anchorage at its head. The wide mouth of the bay contains several shoal areas: **Rodman Rock**, with 1 fathom over it and marked by a buoy, is in the bay about 0.5 mile NW of the E

point at the entrance; depths of 3 fathoms are found on an extensive shoal 0.9 mile W of Rodman Rock; shoals with depths of 1½ fathoms extend out to 0.5 mile from the W shore about 0.7 mile S of Point Elizabeth, and from the S shore about 0.3 mile W of the entrance to Appleton Cove. Safe passage to the head of the bay may be gained by passing 0.2 mile to the N and W of Rodman Rock Buoy 1 until SW of the buoy; continuing, stay 0.6 mile off the S shore until S of Point Elizabeth, and follow a midchannel course up the narrow part of the bay to its head.

(74) **Point Benham** and **Point Elizabeth**, rounded wooded points, are, respectively, E and W of the entrance to Rodman Bay. Point Benham is marked by **Point Benham Light** (57°29.0'N., 135°11.9'W.), 19 feet above the water and shown from a square frame structure with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark.

(75) **Lauf Islands** are on the E side near the head of Rodman Bay. The anchorage is 0.2 to 0.3 mile SW of Lauf Islands in 14 to 15 fathoms, soft bottom. A midchannel course leads safely to the anchorage. Flats extend 0.5 mile from the mouth of streams that enter the SE and SW corners of the head of the bay. SW winds blow with considerable force through the pass at the head of Rodman Bay.

(76) **Appleton Cove**, about 1.5 miles inside Rodman Bay on the S shore, affords good anchorage and lee from seas for small craft though winds may be quite strong. The entrance channel is deepest E of center, about 0.1 mile off the E shore. Care should be taken to avoid a reef and foul area about 0.2 mile S of the SE corner of **Prince Island**.

(77) **False Island**, small and wooded, is connected to Chichagof Island by a rocky isthmus that covers only on extreme high waters. A log storage area occupies most of a small cove formed by False Island and the mainland. The cove opens to the NW and has depths ranging from 2 to 6 fathoms and offers protection for small boats from storms from all but the NW. Care should be given to avoid the submerged ledge that extends about 100 yards NW from the NW tip of the island.

(78) **Saook Bay** has its entrance on the S side of Peril Strait, 4 miles SE of Rodman Bay. **Paradise Flats** extend about 0.8 mile from its head. The bay affords a good and convenient anchorage with shelter from all winds. Water can be had from small streams.

(79) **Saook Point** and **Point Kennedy** are the N and S points of the entrance to Saook Bay. A depth of 2½ fathoms exists 0.4 mile off shore and 0.5 mile E of Point Kennedy.

(80) To enter, take a midchannel course until approaching the small islands on the SE side. Keep the islands and the SE shore at a distance of 150 yards to avoid the 2½ and 2¼-fathom shoals about 0.3 and 0.4 mile NW and WNW of the largest islands, and a sand and gravel flat that extends to midchannel from a small stream coming from a ravine in the W shore. The anchorage is in midchannel 0.6 mile S of this ravine, in 18 fathoms, mud bottom. There is a log raft storage buoy S of the anchorage, about 0.3 mile N of the flats in midchannel.

(81) **False Lindenberg Head**, steep and wooded, is on the N side of the strait, 2.3 miles NE of the entrance to Saook Bay.

(82) A bight is on the N shore of Peril Strait, about 1.5 miles ESE of False Lindenberg Head and about 0.8 mile NW of Lindenberg Head. A rock, covered 2¼ fathoms, is in, and slightly E of, the entrance to the bight.

(83) **Lindenberg Head** is a wooded knoll on a point projecting from the NE shore 2.2 miles E of False Lindenberg Head.

(84) **Lindenberg Harbor** is a small cove on the W side of Lindenberg Head and affords protection from N and E. The an-

chorage is in the middle of the cove in 12 to 15 fathoms, with in-different holding ground. A private mooring buoy is in the W side of the harbor. In 1976, a log storage area was occupying most of the N side of the harbor.

(85) **Local magnetic disturbance**.—Differences of as much as 4° from the normal variation have been observed in Peril Strait from McClellan Rock to Point Thatcher.

(86) **McClellan Rock**, about 200 yards off Lindenberg Head, with no safe passage between, covers at highest tides. It is marked by **McClellan Rock Light** (57°27.2'N., 135°01.6'W.), 17 feet above the water, shown from a cylindrical pier with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark.

(87) **Hanus Bay** is a broad open bight in the S shore S of Lindenberg Head. At the W end of the bay are two coves; the S one almost bares, the N one has anchorage for small craft. Ledges that bare are about 200 yards off the N point of this cove and about 300 yards off the S point. Hanus Bay is not recommended for large vessels, because of its irregular bottom and exposed situation. A temporary anchorage might be made in its entrance. Small craft frequently anchor in the cove at the SE side of the bay in 3 fathoms, mud bottom. The anchorage is approached through the entrance E of **Dead Tree Island**. It offers no shelter during SE weather as strong winds draw through Portage Arm and are known to have blown small vessels out of the bay. The area is used for storage of log rafts. Care should be given to avoid a 1-fathom shoal 0.4 mile NNW of the N tip of Dead Tree Island.

(88) **Eva Islands**, close to the S shore and about 1.6 miles E of **Point Hanus**, have broken ground on all sides. A bare rock is about 400 yards N of the small wooded islet NW of Eva Islands, and a submerged rock is 600 yards NE of the same wooded islet. **Svenson Rock**, submerged and sparsely marked by kelp, is 0.5 mile W of the same wooded islet.

(89) **Fairway Island**, wooded and marked by a light, is about 2 miles NW of Point Thatcher. Submerged ledges with 1 to 2 fathoms over them exist at 0.6 mile and at 0.4 mile W of Fairway Island. Ledges, which are bare at low tide, extend 400 yards E of the island. S of Fairway Island the bottom is very irregular and there are several shoal areas.

(90) **Midway Reef** is about 0.4 mile long in a N direction. A rock awash is near the N end of the reef about 0.8 miles E of Fairway Island.

(91) **Traders Islands**, low and wooded, are 0.5 mile S of Fairway Island. **Thatcher Channel** is the narrow channel S of Traders Islands. A shoal sounding of 4¼ fathoms is in midchannel, 1.85 miles WNW of Point Thatcher. The Traders Islands and Catherine Island should be given a 250-yard berth when going through Thatcher Channel. The chart is the guide.

(92) **Local magnetic disturbance**.—Differences of as much as 4° from the normal variation have been observed in Peril Strait from McClellan Rock to Point Thatcher.

(93) **Point Thatcher**, the S point at the E entrance to Peril Strait, is low and wooded, and terminates in a ledge 250 yards long, with three bare heads. A rock with 2¾ fathoms over it is 0.6 mile N of Point Thatcher, and a submerged feature of 6½ fathoms is 0.7 mile NW of the point.

(94) **Point Craven**, the S point at the entrance to Sitkoh Bay, is 1.4 miles N from Fairway Island. **Point Craven Light** (57°27.8'N., 134°52.0'W.), 35 feet above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the outer of two bushy islets off the point.

(95) **Point Hayes**, the N point at the entrance from Chatham Strait, is moderately high, but is low at the extremity. Two wooded islets, about 60 feet high, and a bare rock are close to the point.

(96) **Morris Reef** is a dangerous group of ledges and submerged rocks surrounding Point Hayes to a distance of 0.9 mile to the E, 1.1 miles to the S, and 0.8 mile to the W. The SE extension of the reef is broken ground with patches of kelp and depths of 2 feet to 7 fathoms, and is marked at its SE extremity by a lighted bell buoy that is 1.5 miles SE of Point Hayes. On a line between the buoy and Peninsular Point, 1.5 miles N of Point Hayes, is an extensive reef, marked by kelp, which partly bares.

(97) **Sitkoh Bay** has its entrance between Point Craven and Point Hayes. The bay is deep throughout in midchannel, but there are several flats at the mouths of streams, and an extensive one, 1 mile wide, at its head.

(98) **Chatham**, on the SW side of Sitkoh Bay, about 2.1 miles inside the entrance, is the site of a privately-owned inactive cannery. The cannery wharf has a face of 200 feet with 30 feet re-

ported alongside in 1976. A rock awash and a seasonal seaplane float is off the SE end. A pier close NW of the cannery wharf had 20 feet reported at its outer end in 1976. Access to the cannery wharf may be intermittently blocked during the winter when Sitkoh Bay has 2 to 3 inches of ice as far as 3 miles down from the head. Icebreakers visit the area on an irregular schedule.

(99) Anchorage can be made 0.2 to 0.4 mile from the head of the bight on the N shore 2 miles from Point Hayes, in 15 to 20 fathoms, soft bottom, sheltered except from SE winds. Secure anchorage can be had near the flat at the head of the bay about 1.4 miles above the cannery in 17 to 22 fathoms, soft bottom. Care should be taken to avoid the extensive tidal flat that extends 1.1 miles from the tree line at the head. A bar surrounding a small island extends 0.2 mile into the bay from the S shore, 1.8 miles from the head. A private mooring buoy is on the NE side of Sitkoh Bay about 0.4 mile NE of Chatham.

(100) Entering Sitkoh Bay, keep the Point Craven shore aboard distant about 0.3 mile to clear Morris Reef, and then keep in midchannel. The chart is the guide.